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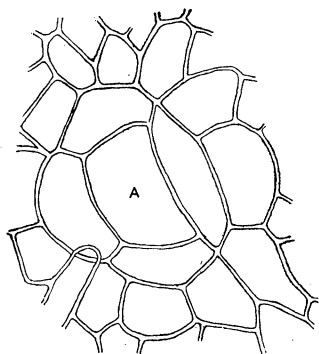
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The reason for this I attribute to the attempt of the flowers to secure pollination. The plant was kept in a room, and while the flowers were few in number there was no chance for the transfer of pollen, as was easily the case when they became more numerous and crowded. The stamens appeared to wilt in about two days after their pollen had been thrust out by the styles and had they, as was observed in later cases, drawn the styles down into the tube with them, then the object of their living would have been defeated. In two cases I transferred pollen to the stigmas and no movement of the styles was noticed independent of the stamens, but after a time both styles and stamens were drawn down within the tube. My conclusion is that undoubtedly the first cases failed of fertilization and the withdrawing of the styles and the subsequent unfolding of the style branches was a plan to longer present their stigmas for the reception of pollen.—WALTER H. EVANS, *Herbarium Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.*

**An abnormal water-pore.**—The accompanying figure illustrates a curious water-pore found by Mr. E. L. Hicks, a student in the botanical laboratory of the University of Wisconsin, while examining these



structures on the leaves of *Tropaeolum majus*. The four guard cells bound a somewhat trapezoidal pore, *A*. The whole apparatus reminds one strikingly of a stoma of *Marchantia polymorpha*. That it was a functionally active pore was shown by the distinct incrustation of the guard-cells with mineral salts.—C. R. B.

**A new grass: *Melica? multinervosa*.**—Culms from a strong creeping rhizoma, about 3 ft. high, somewhat

thickened at the base, erect, smooth, frequently geniculate below, the lower nodes hairy: leaves four or five, narrow, rather rigid, 6 to 12 in. long, becoming involute; lower sheaths much longer than the internodes and open above, upper sheaths shorter; ligule a prominent ring of hairs: panicle erect, 6 inches long, the branches single, the lower ones 3 inches long, flowering above the middle with 3 to 6 single, alternate, short-pedicelled, approximate spikelets, the upper branches gradually shorter, above nearly sessile, the lower branches spreading somewhat in flowering; rachis angular, scabrous, hairy in the main axils: spikelets spindle-shaped or linear-lanceolate, 6 to 9 lines long, 8 to 12-flowered, slightly compressed, the flowers imbricated, purple on the margins; empty glumes somewhat unequal, the lower 2 lines long, 1- or faintly 3-nerved, the upper 7-nerved, both

ovate, acutish, not keeled, coriaceous, smooth; flowering glumes ovate, acutish, slightly thinner than the empty glumes, rounded on the back, about 7-nerved,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 lines long, pubescent on the margins and back below, and thickly pubescent on the rachilla; palet ovate, about 2 lines long, in maturity divided to the base, the two keels winged: stamens 3, included; stigmas 2, plumose; grain concavo-convex, roundish, the 2 thin margins incurved, the 2 thickened styles persistent at the summit.

Collected at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by *G. C. Nealley*, 1891. I place this species doubtfully in *Melica*, although it differs in several particulars from any species of that genus with which I am acquainted. First, the empty glumes are rather thicker than the flowering ones; second, the upper glume is 7- to 9-nerved; third, the upper flowers of the spikelet are not club-shaped; fourth, the base of the flowering glume and the rachilla are densely pubescent; fifth, the ovary is roundish in outline, concavo-convex with the margins incurved, and 2 thick horn-like styles.—*GEORGE VASEY, Washington, D. C.*

**Fasciation in *Cnicus lanceolatus*.**—The most peculiar case of fasciation that ever came under my notice is that of a common thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus* Hoffm.) recently obtained from Grand Traverse county, in Michigan. The accompanying cut will give some idea of its shape. The specimen where cut off, a few inches above the ground, is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. Its greatest width is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the average width being a little over 7 inches and nowhere more than an inch thick. The plant is 3 ft. 7 in. high including the bending top. It does not branch, but for the most part the broad stem is well covered with leaves. The numerous flower heads are sessile or nearly so at the very summit.—*J. W. TOUMEX, Botanical Laboratory, Mich. Agr'l College.*



**A new *Eriogynia*.** Notes.—*Eriogynia* (*Petrophytum*, Nuttall) *Hendersoni* n. sp.—A depressed branched plant more or less pilose; leaves green, very slightly if at all sericeous, half to one inch long, spatulate,

somewhat abruptly acute, thick, three-ribbed beneath, those of the scapes very small and few, resembling bracts; inflorescence racemose,